

Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. JEWETT.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Holmesville Aid Society--

Lieutenant Ross.

The recent festival of the Soldiers' Aid Society at Holmesville, seems to have been run into politics. We deeply regret that such should be the case. The men in the army are worthy and in great need of assistance, and it is the duty and should be the pleasure of every citizen to afford them all the aid possible.

Turning meetings of this character into disloyal abolition gatherings is productive of evil to the country and injury to the soldiers.

In the *Republican* of last week we find the speech of Lieut. Ross reported in the published proceedings of the meeting, from which we take the following extract:

"The President's late proclamation appears to be a great hobby among a certain class. They denounce it, and why? It is for nothing else than a political purpose. I approve of it and so do every loyal man. I think that every negro, whose services are transferred from the side of the rebels to our side, is a white man. This proclamation has been made long ago. But they say it is not constitutional. It doesn't make any difference, the rebels have torn the Constitution and trampled it under their feet. Then what right have they to any part of the Constitution? None at all. When a man comes to me and says this is not constitutional, or that it is not constitutional, I know what he is with. I don't further inquire. He is a black hearted traitor. There is not a speck of loyalty about him. I am for saving my country constitutionally if we can, but let us save it unconstitutionally if we cannot. I am not so absorbed in the Constitution as to let it about me. I am for the Constitution, but they are in the field, and the only wonder to me is, when they are so devoted to the Constitution, that they do not enlist and fight to maintain it. If these white people had as much respect for the Constitution as they profess to have for the Constitution, what a reformer they would be."

The Lieutenant speaks considerable in asserting that every loyal man approves of the President's proclamation. If the standard of loyalty thus set up be correct, then, indeed, are the people of this country most intensely disloyal. A number of Republican members of Congress, and all the Democratic Members voted against approving of it. It was directly in issue in the elections of 1862, and overwhelmingly condemned by the popular voice of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the soldiers in the army, without regard to their former party prejudices denounce it in unmeasured terms and declare their unwillingness to fight for any such purposes as it requires. On the other hand it is sustained by those who are once willing to "let the Union slide," and who think more of the liberation of the negro than they do of the restoration of the Union. It is also sustained by the Government contractors, Government office holders, anxious expectants after place at the public crib and those gentlemen in the army adorned with plaudits who are anxiously seeking promotion.

There never was any legal Union of these States but that made by the Constitution. It united thirteen separate and independent States and it has held them together until assailed by the Southern secessionists and Northern Abolitionists. Without the Constitution we have no Union. It is the foundation for all our laws. The war was commenced to reduce the secessionists to obedience to the Constitution. If we violate it we are not placed in a position of hostility to the Government. If those who preach the Gospel were guilty of all manner of wickedness could they convert sinners to obedience to the Divine Law? We think not. Then, is it possible for men to save the Union by doing anything that would make and have held it together?

When a man comes to me and says he cares nothing about the Constitution, we know what he is without further inquiry--we know he is a traitor. He is not a man who will betray his country and sell his soul for just such price as Lincoln may choose to give him. Let it be remembered that something over a year ago this same constitution having WILLIAM M. ROSS, assisted in arbitrarily and illegally arresting and dragging from a sick bed an old and respectable citizen living in the southern part of Wayne county, and in compelling him to take an oath to support the Constitution.

We may be both Union men and Christians. As the Christian turns to the Holy Bible to discover the will and pleasure of the Omnipotent God and takes it as a lamp to light his pathway to a blissful immortality, so every true Union man pin his faith to the Constitution as the ark of our political salvation, and hold to it as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the last plank when night and the tempest are closing about him.

Those who desire to be Christians should live up to the precepts of the Bible; those who would be Union men should strictly adhere to the Constitution--those who would be both Christians and Union men should adhere to both the Bible and the Constitution.

Not in Detroit.

On Friday last, in Detroit Michigan, a negro contrived the person of a young white girl. He was arrested, and when being conveyed from the Court-room to the jail under a military escort, a crowd of rascals attempted to recapture him. The crowd was fired upon, and one man was killed and several wounded. Being followed in the attempt to get possession of the negro the mob made an attack on the negro residences in the vicinity of the jail. Houses were gutted and burned, inmates maltreated and in many instances killed. From ten to twenty persons were killed in all, and forty buildings destroyed.

Ashtabula County.

On the 23rd of February the Democracy of Ashtabula assembled at Jefferson and proceeded to organize the party. All honor to the Union men who have the courage to face Abolitionism in its darkest den.

Salt and Niggers.

The city of Dayton's Government is for salt. The city of Lincoln's Government is for niggers. Salt commands fabulous prices in the South. Niggers command fabulous prices in the North. Which is the salt or the nigger?

David Wilmont, of Pennsylvania, is Judge of the Court of Claims.

Mob Violence.

In to-day's paper will be found several articles in reference to the recent mob in Columbus. The time has come for this Abolition mob spirit to be calmed. All appeals to the reason and judgment of Abolitionists to desist from mob violence have been in vain, and it becomes people to try something else.

The responsibility for mob violence rests as heavily on those who give countenance to it as it does upon those who engage in the overt act. In this county a very large majority of the Abolitionists sanction these outrages and speak approvingly of them. Should an outbreak occur they are the ones who should and will be held responsible for it. We know just what we write when we say that every person in Holmes County who has approved of these outrages is marked. Should any attack be made in this county on the property of a Democrat the Abolitionists who have approved of these things will be held responsible. Should the mob spirit break out here, as has been threatened, men in this town who consider themselves secure will hear their dwellings thundering about their ears and behold their combustible chattels given to the flames. This is no idle threat, it is a stubborn fact. We know the men are living who will set fire to the negroes who have approved of these outrages. We hope these things may be averted, but if nothing but "eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth" will do the nigger-worshippers they shall have them.

A Breakfast Job.

At the commencement of the war, the men who were bold enough to suggest that it might be difficult to conquer Secession were denounced as disloyal. The whole contract was to be finished up before breakfast. Seventy-five thousand men were amply sufficient to wipe out the last vestige of secession in sixty days. This, however, proved to be a slight miscalculation. For the information of the curious we append a statement of the calls for troops.

First installment 75,000
Second 500,000
Third 300,000
Fourth 300,000

Total 1,175,000

And, now, after one million one hundred and seventy-five thousand men have failed to conquer peace, is it not pretty evident that Mr. Lincoln and his Abolition advisers are wanting in judgment and foresight to manage the affairs of the nation? If they are, this wanting was well and judicious to invest Mr. Lincoln with absolute control of the life and liberty of every man in the United States.

The Conscription Bill gives him a power unequalled by that wielded by any King or despot on earth. The President, in the plenitude of his modesty, signed the bill. It places the entire Militia of the States in his hands, subject to his call, in any number and for any time not exceeding three years, and subjects them to such rules and regulations as he alone may direct. Not a doubt exists among learned men but that the bill completely overrides the Constitution and tends to a central despotism.

News Items.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order calling for a determined effort for the suppression of desertion. The commanding General directs the attention to the letter of the law, and announces that he expects a rigid adherence to the spirit of these provisions by court martial. He wishes it to be distinctly understood throughout the army, that the extreme penalty of death will be enforced in case of desertion.

There was no quorum in the Indiana House of Representatives on Monday, the Abolition members still refusing to return. They were determined to break up a Legislature elected by a large majority of the people of Indiana.

The Kentucky Senate has adopted a resolution, condemning the recent action of Col. Gilbert in breaking up the Delegate Convention assembled at Frankfort.

Ohio has furnished 173,000 soldiers for the war.

A million dollars has been voted by the City Council of New York, for the defence of its harbor.

A million pounds of cotton are at Helena, Arkansas, awaiting Gen. Grant's permission to ship.

The stamp upon Nicholas Longworth's will cost \$400.00. Stoop.

Two hundred thousand pounds of wool were sold to the Manchester print-works of New Hampshire, at 57 1/2 cents per pound--equal to \$75,000.

The rebel steamer *Nashville* has been destroyed.

Rev. C. L. Vallandigham addresses the New Yorkers on Saturday evening.

Yazoo Pass is twenty miles long East from the Mississippi to Cold Water River.

The General Government owes the State of Illinois \$1,200,000.

The Bank of Mobile has remitted to London \$100,000 to specie to meet the interest on the bonds of Alabama.

The entire Democratic ticket has been elected in Rock Island.

When the *Harriet Lane* was captured by the rebels a signal-book of our navy fell into their hands.

The camp of the 70th Ohio was struck by lightning Saturday night, Sergeant Streetman and Corporal Ross were killed.

One loss at Franklin, Tenn., was 500 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners.

Wendell Phillips says that the negroes must help themselves. Freest republics must be a help mate for him.

Gen. Butler is spoken of for Provost Marshal General under the Conscription Law.

Troubles at Salt Lake.

The Mormons have a fatality of ill luck. If they defy to the utmost ends of the earth, their evil fortune will follow them. Driven from Illinois, also from Missouri; setting hundreds of miles away from the outskirts of civilization, the advance tide sweeps on, and again they are involved in broils. Governor Harding, in his message to their Legislature, censures polygamy, and directs their attention to the Congressional statutes on that subject. That body refuses to print the message, and a petition has been sent to the President to effect the removal of Harding, and Justice Waite and Drake. New troubles will follow.

Which Shall We Follow?

The Republican press says it is treason to advocate the cause of Peace. Even preachers continue to preach war, and yet Christ, in his Sermon on the Mount, tells us that, "Blessed are the peace makers; for they shall be called the children of God." And in Romans we are further told: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of Peace." Which is safer, therefore, to follow--the teachings of the Republican press, war preachers, and the Devil, or the teachings of the Bible and the Son of God, as given to us in his Word--*Christ's Advertiser*.

The Democratic Meeting on Saturday Afternoon.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Central committee of Franklin county, an immense meeting of the friends of Law and Order was held at the Court House in the city of Columbus, on Saturday afternoon, March 7th, 1863. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, by Wm. Domigan, Esq., Chairman of the Central Committee--when the Hon. Otto Drexel was elected President, and John G. Thompson, Secretary.

Mr. Drexel, in most appropriate terms, stated the object of the meeting; it was to maintain Law and Order, to consider ways and means to preserve and protect the Life, Liberty, and Property of our people.

The Court House was crowded, and the yard and street in front of it were full. Hence, an adjournment to out-doors was moved and carried, where the meeting was held. Judge A. G. Thurman, E. F. Bigham, A. G. Hibbs, W. M. Savage and Michael Treanor, were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, the following gentlemen were successfully called out, and made able and effective speeches, which were rapturously applauded: Geo. McLeary, Col. Manyneen and Senator Kenney.

Judge Thurman, from the committee on resolutions, then made the following report, which was adopted by a unanimous vote of that vast assemblage of freemen.

On the night of the 5th instant, a mob of about one hundred persons, composed of soldiers and citizens disguised as soldiers, armed with swords and revolvers, broke into the editorial rooms of the *Crisis* newspaper and destroyed whatever property they could get their hands upon, and in various ways injured the building. They afterwards repaired to and attacked the office of the *Ohio Statesman*, and only desisted upon the police and some citizens rallying to its defense. They also, as we are informed, threatened the destruction of the *Watchman*. They manifestly intended to suppress by illegal violence, the independent Democratic Press of this city. These acts are planned and executed with such secrecy and dispatch, that they have been kept hidden from the public eye, and the attack made upon the *Statesman* office, began, before the existence of the mob was known to any considerable number of law-abiding citizens, and a considerable portion of the city was prevented. That these deeds were instigated by persons who dared not take an open hand in their commission, we have good reason to believe; but until we shall have further and accurate information upon this point, we forbear to mention names, lest we should wrong any one who may be unjustly suspected. These outrages are the natural consequence of that fatal disregard of the Constitution and the laws that has marked the course of our administrations, Federal and State, ever since the war began, and of the false and flagrant assaults upon the patriotic and law-abiding portion of the community, daily made by the Republican press and Republican politicians. When the authorities, sworn to support the Constitution, set the example of violating its most sacred provisions, when citizens guilty of no crimes against the law are illegally arrested, transported and imprisoned, when the writ of *habeas corpus* is practically suppressed, when a censorship over speech and the press is assumed and frequently practiced, when the terrible doctrine (utterly destructive of freedom and free institutions), that the Government in time like these, may do whatever it deems necessary, however, or so doing, it violates the Constitution, was boldly proclaimed; when rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution were openly invaded and sought to be overthrown by an executive proclamation, when the people and the laws of the country are disregarded, and the rights and liberties of our citizens and our rights and liberties, were set by the officers of government themselves, it is not surprising that the people should feel that the Government is no longer their Government, and that they are no longer citizens of the United States. And when in addition to all this, the Republican press and politicians, in violation of truth, decency, patriotism and the laws, are daily charging one half, if not more, of the North with treason or sympathy with the rebellion, when even Governors of States, in public speeches, and in doing all they can to suppress the voice of the people, are charging one half, if not more, of the North with treason or sympathy with the rebellion, when every article that malice could invent and industry apply was being resorted to, in order to mislead and prejudice the army against the Democratic party, when, for that purpose, Democratic newspapers were excluded from their lines and camps, while Abolition newspapers were freely admitted; when secret, irresponsible, oath-bound and lawless societies were forming to suppress the voice of the people and trample upon the public will, when all the machinery to produce a reign of terror was being prepared, and set in motion; in fact, when the people are being treated as if they were no longer citizens of the United States, and their rights and liberties are being trampled upon, we note these things, not to excite wrath, but to warn every man who desires to preserve the peace of society, the liberties and property of the people, that he should be on his guard against the land, that it behooves him to set his face against all aggressions upon either. Constitutions and laws make free governments; respect for these makes free governments; it is the duty of every citizen to respect the laws, and to resist all aggressions upon the rights of the people. It is the duty of every citizen to respect the laws, and to resist all aggressions upon the rights of the people. It is the duty of every citizen to respect the laws, and to resist all aggressions upon the rights of the people.

Against the perpetration of such offenses, in future, I now warn you. The persons and property of the citizen are sacred in the eyes both of civil and military law, and any outrage or assault upon them, will be visited by instant and severe retribution, the moment they are detected, the extreme penalty authorized by the law.

By command of Brigadier Gen. Cooper, WM. VON DUEHN, A. A. G.

The Spring Elections--The Duty of the Hour.

On the first Monday of April next, the annual township and municipal elections will take place in Ohio; and it is important that the Democratic party should with zeal and energy discharge its duty in relation to them. Without delay it should organize and prepare for the contest. On all occasions and in every locality, it should bring out its strongest and most faithful men as candidates, and take care to use all fair and honest means to elect them. Perfect harmony should prevail and a full vote be polled. It is of the utmost importance that the friends of the Union and the Constitution should be thoroughly and perfectly organized and united, and that every voter opposed to the corruptions and usurpations of the party in power should be at the polls. All conservative Union-loving men, no matter what may have been their former party associations, should join the Democracy and act and vote with them in those times of public danger. If our Government is saved the Democracy must save it, and the initial point to that great and glorious work, is through the ballot-box, in minor as well as the more important elections. To work, then, friends of the Union, and prepare for the spring elections--*Statesman*.

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THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION!

per of this city, was an outrage that demands the exemplary punishment of the guilty, and the condemnation of all men. And we call upon the civil and military authorities to ferret out the offenders, in order that they may be proceeded against according to law.

6. That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Brig. Gen. James Cooper for the part taken by him in suppressing the mob, and for his timely, manly and noble General Order, published in this morning's papers of this City.

7. That our thanks are also due and tendered to Capt. Albert B. Dot, U. S. A., and to the soldiers under his command, for the part taken by them in preserving the peace on the night of the 5th inst., and since.

8. That the city police deserves our thanks for their exertions, on the occasion above referred to, to preserve the peace.

9. That the Secretary transmit to General Cooper a copy of the above resolution To 6; to Capt. Dot a copy of resolution No. 7, and to the Chief of Police a copy of resolution No. 8.

After the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, the meeting adjourned upon having a speech from Judge Thurman. In compliance with the call, he came forward and spoke most eloquently and ably in vindication of the rights and liberties of the American people. Judge Rankin, Mat. Martin and Senator Johnson, were then successively called out, and made capital and telling speeches.

The meeting adjourned with three times three shouts for the Union, the Constitution, the enforcement of the Laws, and the observance of Order.

OTTO DRESEL, President.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Important Order of Gen. Cooper.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, COLUMBUS, O., March 6, 1863.

General Order No. 16.]

Having been informed, and partly witnessed, that the publication office belonging to the *Crisis*, and the printing office belonging to the *Ohio Statesman*, were yesterday, broken into by a mob of disorderly persons, composed partly of soldiers, who unlawfully and wantonly destroyed furniture, papers, books and newspaper files of the former office, and were only prevented from the commission of similar outrages at the *Statesman* office, by the fear of being detected and arrested, I desire to offer a word of advice to the citizens, and to warn the soldiers of the penalties they incur by such outrageous violations of the law.

To such citizens, as can so far forget their obligations to society and the respect due to the laws, which are as much the safeguard of their own persons and property, as of the persons and property of their neighbors, the just condemnation of the *Crisis* office, and the destruction of the printing office of the *Ohio Statesman*, are a warning to the community, of all parties, convey a wholesome admonition as well as the merited rebuke; but such citizens should recollect, that the condemnation and disapproval of their conduct by the wise and good of all parties, is not the worst punishment to which they expose themselves. The mob violence which they invoke to-day against their neighbors, to-morrow may be invoked against them. Retaliation is the law of the lawless.

To the soldiers who participated in last night's outrages and violence, I have to say, your conduct is, strangely inconsistent with your duty, and the holy purpose for which your country part as in your hands. Your mission is to uphold the laws, not to violate them. And it was proudly presumed that, however unreasoning the armies of despots, the American soldiers who rushed by hundreds of thousands to the field, to uphold the cause of popular government, and the integrity of the Union, impelled by a foul and wicked rebellion, were intelligent enough to comprehend and appreciate the character of the issue--an issue involving the right and security of individuals as well as the integrity of the Republic. How little in consonance with the character of the duties you have assumed, and the mission you have taken upon you to fulfill, was your conduct, last night, in lending yourself to the cowardly attack, and the outrage committed on the property of private citizens, and in neglecting your duties as soldiers, you have become rioters and lawless, and instead of being, as you ought to be the protectors of the rights of the citizens, you have become their assailants.

But I desire you to recollect that it is not in altitudes that the rules and regulations of the service deal with rioters and plunderers. It will be seen by paragraph 787 of the Regulations, that the offense of which you have been guilty is, in the language of the Regulations, "of such enormity as to admit of no remission of the awful punishment which the military law awards against offenses of this nature."

Against the perpetration of such offenses, in future, I now warn you. The persons and property of the citizen are sacred in the eyes both of civil and military law, and any outrage or assault upon them, will be visited by instant and severe retribution, the moment they are detected, the extreme penalty authorized by the law.

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A GRAND MEETING

OF THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY will be held

At Millersburg, on Tuesday, March 24th, 1863,

To commence at 1 o'clock P. M. One of the objects of the meeting is to denounce the recent attack on the offices of *The Crisis* and *Ohio Statesman*.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, HON. A. M. JACKSON,

Our talented Congressman, is invited to Of Crawford county, is expected to be present.

The meeting will also be addressed by

HON. D. P. LEADBETTER, C. F. VORHES and WILLIAM REED, Esqrs.

HON. L. R. CRITCHFIELD and HON. D. S. UHL

Are also expected to be present. Others will probably address the meeting.

MEETING IN DAY TIME AND AT NIGHT.

The Democracy of Killbuck township will have a meeting at OXFORD, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M.; to be addressed by H. D. McDOWELL and J. A. ESTILL.

The Democracy of Richmond, Knox and Monroe townships will hold a meeting at NAPOLEON, on Saturday, the 28th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M.; to be addressed by J. A. ESTILL and others.

Violence in the Capital of Ohio.

Last night about ten o'clock, some fifty to seventy five men, representing themselves as soldiers from Camp Chase, and armed with swords and revolvers, forcibly entered the editor's rooms of the *Crisis* and destroyed whatever they could lay their hands on. No person connected with the office was there at the time, and the work was accomplished, and the mob left in a few minutes. They also made an effort to gain admittance to the press-room of the *Statesman* office from the alley in the rear, but officer Davis and some of the employees of the office meeting them there, they retired, doing no damage beyond forcing open the door.

By some singular coincidence the City Police (except one) did not happen to be in the neighborhood of the city in which this disgraceful transaction took place. The remark was made among some of the participants in this outrage, that they had no fear of the police, and it was said among them, interrogatively, Did not GUNSMEN JUDGE US TO DO SO?

Our readers will bear in witness that it has been the constant effort of the *Statesman* to impress upon all men obedience to law and order, and it shall be our effort still to impress this duty upon all good citizens; but if the property and lives of citizens cannot be protected by law, then the question is forced upon the people, as to the mode and manner in which this object can be accomplished. If it be expected that the people will tamely submit to such indignities, those who thus demean themselves, whether high or low, in official position or out of it, will find themselves mistaken. We do not say this by way of threat, but it is not for one moment to be expected that such outrages will be quietly submitted to. The opposition to the Democracy in this city have as much interest in maintaining law and order as any other men under the sun, and we hope they will fully appreciate this fact.

A notice will be found in another column of our paper for a meeting at the City Hall on Saturday evening to consider what steps are necessary to protect private property. It will